EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON.....Md.

SATURDAY EVENING—JUNE 7, 1828.

The Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore, commenced its regular session on Monday the 2d instant—Present, Earle, Martin, Stephen, Archer, and Dorsey—Judges.

The case of Stewart *vs.* State use of Riggin and wife was argued by J. Bayly for appellant and E. K. Wilson and Martin for the appellees.

The case of Osgood *vs.* Spencer, was argued by Chambers for appellant and by Carmichael and W. A. Spencer for appellee.

Richard W. Ringgold and William R. Price, Esqrs. were admitted as attornies.

The case of Dashiell and others *vs.* Dashiell was argued by J. Bayly for appellants.

TUESDAY June 3d—The argument in the last mentioned case was concluded by Martin and Kerr for the appellee.

The case of Crane *vs.* Meginnis was argued by Chambers for appellant and by W. A. Spencer and J. Bayly for appellee.

WEDNESDAY, June 4th.—The argument in the last mentioned case was continued by Bayly and Carmichael for appellee and concluded by Chambers for the appellant.

The cases of The State of Maryland *vs.* Quinton and Riley were argued by J. Bayly for the State and by Wilson and J. Spencer for the appellees.

Joseph J. Speed, Thomas S. Alexander John C. Groome, Littleton P. Dennis and Wm. H. Emory, Esqrs. were admitted as Attornies.

THURSDAY, June 5th.—An appeal from the Chancery Court—Ringgolds *vs.* Morgan was argued by Carmichael for Appellants and by Alexander and Speed for the Appellee.

The Honourable Judge Buchanan has been prevented by indisposition from attending the Court. Judge Martin from the same cause left the Court to-day.

FRIDAY, June 6th.—Judge Stephen delivered the opinion of the Court in Dashiell and others *vs.* Dashiell, Judgment reversed and Judgment for the appellants.

Judge Dorsey delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of Stewart *vs.* State use of Riggin and Wife—Judgment affirmed.

Judge Archer delivered the opinion of the Court in Osgood *vs* Spencer—Judgment affirmed.

The Argument in Ringgold *vs* Morgan was concluded by Chambers for the Appellee.

The case of Brodess *vs.* Thompson, was argued by Martin for appellant and by Page and Bayly for the appellees.

The case of Meginnis *vs.* Numbers was argued by Chambers for the appellant and by Carmichael for the appellee.

Court adjourned to the Court in course.

Baltimore, May 13th, 1828.

AT a late meeting of the Jackson Central Committee, it was Resolved, That the Committee of Correspondence should be instructed to write to some of the friends of Jackson, in the several Counties of the State, calling their attention to the expediency of forming a Ticket for the next Legislature of Maryland, so as to secure a majority of our friends in that body—In performing this duty, we will briefly advert to the reasons which led to the adoption of this resolution.

It is unnecessary for us, at this period of the canvass, when such deep National Interests and important principles are generally understood to be involved in the Presidential Election, to enlarge upon the prominent station which that question should assume over all others. It seems to be a prevalent opinion throughout the nation, that the magnitude of the stake for which we are struggling, being no less than a practical conformity with the theory of our republican form of government, requires all minor questions to give way, when there is danger of their interference with this. In common with the great majority of the people of the United States, we believe that the precedent set in the election of Mr. Adams is pregnant with danger to the liberties of the nation and puts in jeopardy the duration of our republican institutions If a few leading men can combine and confederate to make a president for us according as their own personal interests may be promoted thereby, and are allowed to stifle the expression of public will, without receiving the earliest possible reprobation from their injured constituents, our government must rapidly degenerate into an oligarchy and the high interests of the nation be constantly in the hands of some few interested politicians, until in a short time the presidency will be virtually exposed to sale to the highest bidder and be allotted to him who will distribute the most offices amongst those who control votes.

Thinking as we do, that the presidential question should absorb all lesser ones, and that the eyes of all should be steadily fixed upon that great object, it becomes us to be vigilant in preventing the seeds of discord from being sown amongst us. If the friends of Jackson can be prevailed upon to continue in that harmonious co-operation which now eminently distinguishes them, we have little doubt but that Maryland will do her duty. If, however, they should become distracted into divisions at any period before that when their union shall be emphatically required, it may be difficult, if not impossible, to reconcile their jarring feelings in time. In this point of view the election of members of the State Legislature becomes vastly important. Every effort will doubtless be made by our adversaries to prevent the question from being raised in those counties where we have a majority, and the accidental election of a friend of Adams will be sounded loudly throughout the state to encourage them and disquiet us. We all know that this policy was pursued at the last election. Whilst the friends of Adams were moving in secret and well understood concert, in supporting their candidate, the question was not the predominant one upon our side, and the mortifying spectacle was exhibited of an Adams' House of Delegates representing a Jackson people. Let us now be wise in time, let us preserve ourselves in a compact and unbroken form, and then on the important day we shall be able to "present an undivided front."

In addition to the effect which an union in support of a ticket for the Legislature would produce upon the subsequent election of President, it would by no means be unimportant to obtain the ascendency in the State. Success would re-animate our friends and discourage our adversaries it is true, and thus benefit the cause, but we ought not to shut from our view the measures necessary to the support of our President after we shall have succeeded in placing Jackson in that high office which so well fits him and which he so well fits. It may be of great importance that the voice of a majority of the states which constitute the union should be ready to be expressed in his behalf, when the defeated opposition, with Mr. Clay at their head, shall be attacking him with vindictive bitterness No one can foresee the policy of that party which, although administering the government, is a minority, and which may be rendered more fierce as it becomes leaner.—Prudence therefore would seem to require that we should place those men in the Legislature who will, if necessary, express the opinion of the people.

These are some of the considerations which bear upon the subject—we submit the whole matter for reflection.

We are respectfully, yours,

BEALE RANDALL,	PATR'K MACAULY
BENJ. C. HOWARD,	RICARD FRISBY,
HUGH McELDERRY,	JOHN P. KENNEDY
WILLIAM FRICK,	CHAS. C. HARPER,
UPTON S. HEATH,	DABNEY S. CARR,
REVERDY JOHNSON	

Committee of Correspondence.

The above Circular of the Jackson party has recently fallen into our hands, & we give it publication that the friends of the Administration may see the exertions that are making, in every way, against them—We do not complain of this bold design—as freemen, if they can think it proper, they have a perfect right to do so—and in general, we rather approve of the manly course they take in their circular, in openly coming out upon their own responsibility, and not whiningly attempting to justify themselves upon an assumed principle of retaliation—Every man of sense and experience must know, that the fate of the Electoral election will be mainly decided by the first election in October for Delegates, and therefore it is indispensably requisite for the two parties to select their candidates for the General Assembly, and to run them exclusively—and further the people should suffer no man, of any sort, to distract their plans or weaken their design in giving an undivided vote to their four Candidates friendly to the administration—a refractory friend, or an insiduous foe, must be treated with the same degree of firmness and resistance—for he can be no real friend to the Administration, who for the sake of himself, or for any cause will attempt to weaken or divert the undivided energies and wishes of its supporters—whoever would do this as Gen. Jackson said of poor Harris, would be a wolf in sheep's clothing.

The people must and will defend their own opinions by united voices—the little brawlers and fault finders must be put 'below water line' in this great action that is to decide our Country's fate. and he who will not unite with us, or he who plays fast and loose—or he who attempts to distract and sever the combined voice of the people in upholding their Government is against us, and must be set down and treated as an opponent. It is thus we answer this recent bulletin of war from the Jackson head quarters at Baltimore, and we reply we are ready, we are willing, we ask no quarter.

We will close with a brief remark on one part of this circular. It states, "In common with the great majority of the people of the U. States, we believe that the precedent set in the election of Mr. Adams is pregnant with danger to the liberties of the nation and puts in jeopardy the duration of our republican institutions. *If a few leading men can combine and stifle the expression of the public will, without receiving the earliest possible reprobation from their injured constituents, our Government must rapidly degenerate into an oligarchy*, &c. &c &c.

This is the old song of Bargain and Sale, new vamped up, which the more enlightened men of the Jackson party consider ridiculous—which the men of sense know is groundless and which we are astonished to see sanctioned by the names attached to this circular. "In common with a great majority of the people of the U. States, we believe," &c. How do you know that Gentlemen? The only fair proof on this subject was the vote given at the last Presidential election, and we dare and defy contradiction, that, on that trial, though Gen. Jackson had more electoral votes than Mr. Adams, yet Mr. Adams had more popular votes as given by the people themselves, than Gen. Jackson had—& to say nothing of the constitutional obligations and powers of Congress in the after election, *they did elect Mr. Adams constitutionally who had a majority of the people's votes.* Now, Gentlemen this brings things to a point.

Again—"If a few leading men can combine & confederate to make a President for us," &c. &c. now can the friends of Gen. Jackson, with grave faces, ask such a question? Why Gentlemen, how came Gen. Jackson up as a candidate before the people? Was it not the result of desperation? Of a few disappointed men, who thought that Mr. Adams' appointment of Mr. Clay to be Secretary of State had cut off all their hopes? Every body knows this These very leaders of the Jackson party, with the General at their head, expressed themselves satisfied and gratified at the election of Mr. Adams and it was not until the appointment of Mr. Clay as Secretary of State, that they resolved at all events, yea, even if Mr Adams and his Cabinet ministers were as pure as angels, to tear them from the seats that the people had called them to. Now after all this are you attempting to quiz the people by such an interrogatory as you put here? At which, whilst you put it, you can yourselves scarcely forbear laughing?

More of this however at another time—Friends of the Administration you see the decree that has gone forth—"Be ye also ready."

BALTIMORE, June 6.

THE STORM OF WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

The oldest inhabitants of Baltimore cannot bring to their recollection the occurrence of a thunder storm of so awful a character, or so long in duration, as that with which we were visited on Wednesday night. About nine o'clock a dark cloud approached from the west, which threw out incessant flashes of lightning. A short time before ten the rain commenced, and the storm gradually increased in violence. From about eleven until half past twelve, the most vivid streams of lightning were constantly emitted from the clouds which hung over the city, accompanied at very short intervals with those peculiarly sudden, sharp & loud claps of thunder which always indicate the descent of the electric fluid upon some object immediately at hand. Occasional bursts of wind, and the fall of rain in torrents, mingled with hail, completed the awful sublimity of this war of the elements. The lightning struck in a number of places in the city. The following list of the objects upon which it descended, will serve to afford our readers at a distance some idea of the violence of the storm:—

The Boston packet brig Pocket, lying at Bowly's wharf—the lightning cut off the upper part of the fore royal-mast, and descended the mast as far as the deck only, where all traces of its effects were lost. It is supposed that the chain cable at the bow of the brig attracted the fluid, and passed it into the water. The crew were asleep in the forecastle, and although severely shocked by the concussion, sustained no personal injury. The mast is so much torn and split, that a new one will be required.

The house of Mr. Christopher Chapman, at the north end of Bond street—the chimney knocked down. A daughter of Mr. C. we are informed, was stunned and remained insensible for several hours.

A House on Bond street, (opposite Mr. Chapman's) occupied by Mr. Blike, schoolmaster—the chimney knocked down, the roof split, and garret window demolished.

The Bakery at the corner of Great York and Eden streets, occupied by Mr. J. Maroux—most of the windows broken, and a tree in front rived by the lightning.

The proprietor of the Baltimore Tavern, East Water street, was knocked down at his door, and remained insensible for half an hour.

The stone house, corner of N. Gay and Front streets—the lightning descended through the roof and the two upper floors, and struck a bedstead upon which two boys were lying; it then passed off without injury.

A dwelling in Saratoga street, extended west, with the chimney knocked down.

The dwelling of D. F. Magruder Esq. on Saratoga street—the lightning descended the spout, shivered a rain cask which stood under it, & partially injured an adjacent wood house.

A house on south Howard street—no particulars.

A Wheelwright shop on Baltimore street extended west—the edge of the roof ripped off.

A tree in front of the dwelling of Peter Levering, Esq. Hanover street; a tree in front of the dwelling of Captain M. Kelly, Market Street P. P.; and a tree in the yard of Mr. Johnson, Aisquith street—were shivered by the lightning.

From the Gazette we learn that the following houses were also stricken:—

The chimney of a house in Pine street.
Mrs. Leypold's house Gay street.
A house in Conewago street.
Mrs. Clagett's house, in Belvidere street.
A house in Lombard street.

We learn that the new tunnel at Chatsworth Run was burst by the pressure of the Rain.

It is a circumstance worthy of remark, that through the mercy of a protecting Providence, not a single life was lost, although the electric fluid was poured in such a constant stream upon the city,

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This day, a case was decided in the Circuit Court of this District, which has excited an intense feeling in this quarter, and which, from the nature of the subject, must create more general interest than any other tried in this country since the Declaration of Independence. It was an action for assault and battery brought by a young lady of the name of ELEANOR HURLEY, against Doctors Frederick May, and Alexander McWilliams, and James Young and William Emack, Esqrs. Justices of the Peace. In the course of this trial much testimony was elicited of a very delicate character, and not suited to the columns of a newspaper. We forbear to make further mention of this matter, as we understand a sketch of the trial is rapdily preparing for the Press, taken by two experienced reporters. There was a very great display of eloquence and ingenuity on the part of the counsel employed on both sides.

The trial commenced at an early hour on Saturday morning, and closed at 6 o'clock on Monday evening, when the jury retired, and on this day at 2 o'clock brought in a verdict for the plaintiff of TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS!!!—[Washington Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 2.

FROM FRANCE.

The packet ship *Don Quixotte*, left Havre on the evening of the 1st of May, and has furnished Paris papers to the 30th of April inclusive. In the Chamber of Deputies, on the 29th, the Committee on the proposition for a loan of four millions, reported in favor of the measure. The Report states, 'that ever since the Restoration the policy of France had been directed to the maintenance of the peace of Europe. The nations and governments, instructed by long disasters felt the need of repose. Struggles had commenced on other theatres, and their aim was the improvement of the social state. The desire of maintaining peace had led France to intervene in the treaty of London, the object of which was to put an end to the effusion of blood in Greece. This treaty might be expected to be carried into execution. France, satisfied with what she possesses, was influenced by no ambitious views, but in this intervention humanity and justice were in accord with policy. The actual situation of affairs required an increase of resources, for the maintenance of the dignity of the crown, and the rights of the nation rendered it necessary that the army should be carried to the full complement of the peace establishment, and that a naval armament should be fitted out to protect the possessions and commerce of the country in all parts of the globe.—For the intervention of France to be effectual it was requisite that her forces should be upon a respectable footing, and that Europe should know that parties no longer existed in the country.

The re-establishment of the National Guards in Paris was under consideration. The Ministers were divided on the subject, and it is said some of them had threatened to resign if the project was adopted. General Lafayette stated in a debate on the 29th, that he was the oldest veteran of those Guards.

A slight shock of an Earthquake, was felt at Lisbon on the 10th of April.

A letter from Marseilles of the 21st, states, that if the expedition so long talked of is carried into effect at all, the embarkation of the troops will take place about the 15th of May.

A letter from Trieste, of April 18, says "The Captain of a vessel which left Zante, nine days since, asserts that the Egyptian expedition did not go to the Morea, but to Candia, from whence it has again set sail for Alexandria. The 64 gun ship built at Venice for the Pacha of Egypt cast anchor this morning at Pirano: it is said that two vessels will soon arrive from Alexandria to conduct her to that porte.

The Florence Gazette gives the following extract of a letter from Zante, March 23.—"The delay allowed to Ibrahim for the evacuation of the Morea having elapsed without any result, and subsequent intelligence making it evident that he had, on the contrary, received orders to remain, and that reinforcements had been dispatched to him, it appears that the ships of the Allied Powers will closely blockade the ports of Patras, Navarino, Modon and Coron.

By a letter from Madrid, of the 17th, it appears that M. de Calomarde, Minister of Grace and Justice, will soon be promoted to the rank of Prime Minister, with the department of Foreign Affaires.

The term allowed for the importation of foreign Corn at Marseilles expired on the 12th April. During the month that importation was permitted, the quantity which entered that port was 275,000 hectolitres.

The U. S. Ship Delaware, at Leghorn 10th April, landed the son of Lucien Bonaparte, his wife and two children, and sailed next day.

We learn from the Albany Argus, that Chief Justice Savage has declined accepting the office of Treasurer of the United States, and has returned his commission to the President.

The Physicians of Talbot County are invited to meet at Easton, on Tuesday next to take into consideration the present depressed state and condition of the people, and to regulate their fees accordingly.

One of the Faculty.

Easton, June 7, 1828.

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE, ON REASONABLE TERMS

[COMMUNICATED.]

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on the 4th instant, after a very short illness DR. JOHN KELLIE. This gentleman emigrated from Ireland shortly after the Revolution, and established himself in this town about six and thirty years ago in the Mercantile line: But it would seem, tho' the Doctor in every and any situation in life, would have maintained a character peculiar for honesty and philanthropy, he some thirty years ago, from some accidental circumstances, attached himself to the Apothecary business, for which he seemed to be peculiarly fitted, and by giving his undivided attention to it, he became well qualified for that business, first, for a short time, under Dr. John Stevens, but finally for many years with William W. Moore. to whom he became indispensibly necessary, and ultimately a partner.

Dr. Kellie knew, and was known to almost every man, woman and child in Easton, & perhaps in Talbot county! Children looked up to him as a man more than common, and were delighted when they could have a few cents to lay out with a man whom they looked up to with peculiar pleasure and delight. After saying thus much, can any person hesitate to admit, that he was a genuine philanthropist? In truth he was beloved and admired by all who had the slightest acquaintance with him. Such was the man and such in most respects ought every man strive to be.

OBITUARY.

Died at his residence in Easton, on Friday morning (the 6th inst.) after a short illness, Mr. WILLIAM FARLOW, a Justice of the Peace and a Surveyor of this county.

Although Mr. Farlow has been but a short time a resident of this town, and indeed, from his retiring manners, one who, until very lately, might almost have been called a stranger in the County, the loss of few men in his situation in life would have excited more general sympathy. In the various stations and duties of life, his deportment has been such as to elicit the confidence and respect of all who knew him. The death of such a man is a public loss, but those alone who knew him in the private relations of society, can fully appreciate the bereavement.

Died in this town on Friday night the 30th ult. Mr. *Peter Jones*.

In this County on Thursday last, Mr. John Turner.

MARRIED

On Wednesday morning last in the City of Annapolis, by the Rev. Mr. Blanchard, Lieut CHARLES DIMMOCK, of the U. S. Army, to Miss HENRIETTA JOHNSON, of this county.

COHEN'S OFFICE—BALTIMORE.

3D CLASS MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, FOR 1828.

To be drawn in the City of Baltimore on

Wednesday, 25th June (this month)

HIGHEST PRIZE,

Ten Thousand Dollars.

SCHEME:

1 prize of	10,000 Dolls. is	10,000 Dolls.
1 prize of	2,000 Dolls. is	2,000 Dolls.
1 prize of	1,000 Dolls. is	1,000 Dolls.
2 prizes of	500 Dolls. is	1,000 Dolls.
2 prizes of	200 Dolls. is	400 Dolls.
10 prizes of	100 Dolls. is	1,000 Dolls.
20 prizes of	50 Dolls. is	1,000 Dolls.
30 prizes of	20 Dolls. is	600 Dolls.
100 prizes of	10 Dolls. is	1,000 Dolls.
200 prizes of	5 Dolls. is	1,000 Dolls.
4000 prizes of	4 Dolls. is	16,000 Dolls.

4367 prizes, amounting to ..... 35,000 Dolls

Only 10,000 Tickets in the Scheme.—The 10,000 dollar prize will be part payable by 1000 tickets, Nos. 1 to 1000 inclusive, valued at 3500 dollars.

WHOLE TICKETS, $1 | QUARTERS, $1.00
HALVES, ... 2 | EIGHTHS..... 50

To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers at

COHEN'S OFFICE,

114, MARKET-STREET, BALTIMORE.

WHERE *BOTH* THE GREAT PRIZES OF

One Hundred Thousand Dollars

each were sold in former Lotteries, and where more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other office in America.

☞ ORDERS either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS, BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, June 7 3w

EDUCATION.

THE SUBSCRIBER intends on Monday 9th inst. to open a School for small Children, at the Residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Nicols, and solicts a share of public patronage.

M. G. NICOLS.

☞ Terms $3 per Quarter.
Easton, June 7, 1828. 3w

FOR SALE.

A NEGRO GIRL about sixteen years of age, a Slave for Life—For terms enquire of the Editor.
June 7.

New Book and Stationary Store.

BENJAMIN M. MILLER

HAS opened a Book and Stationary Store at the corner of Gay and Water st. directly opposite the Custom House and within a few steps of the principal Wharves, where he has on hand and intends keeping a regular assortment in his line of the best quality.

SCHOOL BOOKS in all the departments,

NEW PUBLICATIONS,

BLANK BOOKS of all sizes & variety of Binding,

WRITING and LETTER PAPER from the best Mills,

Quills, Ink & Ink Powder, Sealing Wax, Wafers, &c. &c. by Wholesale or Retail.

BINDING —Orders for Binding will be attended to with punctuality and despatch, executed in the most substantial manner and on the best terms.

The above establishment being contiguous to the Basin, Merchants, School-Masters and others residing on the Eastern Shore will find it convenient to call or send their orders. Particular attention will be paid to obtain for his friends any Book or article he may not have on hand.—ALSO—kept as above, COMMERCIAL, MAGISTRATE'S and all other BLANKS.

Baltimore, June 7 4w

WOOL CARDING.

THE Subscriber has erected a Wool Carding Machine at the stand formerly occupied by William Brown and Samuel S. Smith, as a Plaister Mill, on Low, between Front and High streets, O. T. and adjoining the Market Yard occupied by Nicholas Gorsuch, where all persons can have their Wool carded in the best manner, and at the shortest notice, the Cards being of the best quality.

For the convenience of persons residing on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and in Virginia, I have made arrangements with M. BALDERSTON, No. 61, Smith's Wharf, to receive all Wool coming by water; and it will be taken from, and returned to the aforesaid Store, free of any charge other than for the Carding, which will be eight cents per pound.

JACOB ELY.

Baltimore, June 7 4w

LANDS IN CAROLINE COUNTY

FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a Decree of the Judges of Caroline county Court, passed on the twelfth day of March last, will be exposed to Sale, and sold, on THURSDAY the *twenty first* day of *August* next, between the hours of eleven o'clock in the morning, and five o'clock in the afternoon of that



day, at the DWELLING HOUSE on the premises, all and singular that Tract or parcel of Land called Bennett's Purchase, and also, that other Tract or parcel of Land called Haskins' Addition to Bennett's Purchase, adjoining to each other, and situate, lying & being on the Branches of Marshy Creek, and on the road leading from Dover to Hunting Creek Mills in Caroline county in the State of Maryland, and containing together the quantity of 617 acres of Land more or less, according to the description, metes and bounds expressed in the respective patents thereof. On these Lands is a large plantation distant about one mile from the upper Mill and village on Hunting Creek, whose soil is kindly and of easy cultivation, with a considerable quantity of Timber Land, and Branch Grounds belonging thereto abounding in Cranberries.—The Buildings and Improvements are out of repair—The Orchard and Fruit Trees have been often very productive & valuable:—This Estate belonged to the late Mr. Joseph Haskins and has been decreed to be sold to satisfy a mortgage. It will be sold on a credit of one year for a third part of the purchase money, of two years for another third part thereof, & of three years for the remaining third part, with interest on the respective Instalments from the day of sale. The purchase money to be secured, in such Instalments with Interest, by Bond with good and approved security. On the purchase money being paid and satisfied, and the Sales ratified by the Court, the Lands will be conveyed by the Trustee to the Purchaser or Purchasers thereof in fee. The Lands shall be surveyed and laid off, and a Plot prepared for the inspection of persons disposed to purchase as soon as this can be conveniently done & lodged with the Trustee

And NOTICE is further given, that by virtue of a sufficient power contained in the covenant of a deed executed by the said Joseph Haskins to the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland will be exposed to Sale, and sold, *on the same day and at the same place*, and *between the hours aforesaid*, all and singular that part of a Tract of Land called Laing's Discovery, containing 130 acres of Land, more or less, and also that part of another Tract of Land called Painter's Range, containing 72 acres of Land, more or less, situate, lying and being near the said Village at Hunting Creek Mill, and in the neighbourhood of the Plantation and Lands herein before first mentioned; which said Lands will also be offered and sold on the like Credit of one, two and three years for the respective third parts of the purchase money, to be secured by Bond or note with approved security; and on the payment thereof the said Lands will be conveyed by the said President, Directors and Company to the Purchaser or Purchasers thereof in fee Other particulars and terms will be made known, and attendance given, by the Subscriber.

WILLIAM K. LAMBDIN,
Trustee, and Agent.

Easton, June 7

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore County, by J. B. Mosley Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, on the 27th day of May, 1828, as a runaway, a bright mulatto girl, who calls herself ELIZABETH JANE, and says she is free. She is about 16 years of age, about five feet high, and had on when committed an old striped linsey frock.

The owner of the above described negro girl, is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

PIXON STANSBURY,
Warden of Baltimore county Jail.

June 7--8w

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore County, by Thomas Sheppard, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, on the 26th day of May, 1828, as a runaway, a mulatto man, who calls himself CHARLES NELSON, and says he belongs to James Chalmers, of Smithfield, Va. he is about 5 feet 9½ inches high, about 20 years of age, and had on when committed a black coat, brown cassimere pantaloons and vest, coarse cotton shirt, old shoes and a half worn fur hat.

The owner of the above described negro man is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

DIXON STANSBURY,
Warden of Baltimore County jail.

June 7—8w

TO THE VOTERS

In the Upper District of Dorchester County, Caroline and Talbot Counties composing the eighth Elector'l District in Maryland.

FELLOW-CITIZENS—

The period is hastening on when you will be called to elect one of your Fellow-Citizens as an Elector of President and Vice President of the United States It is time that the Friends of the Administration of the Government of our country had selected their Candidate The People are anxious and wish this should be done —Talbot has waited for Caroline or the Upper District of Dorchester to express their wishes first upon this subject, entirely disposed to aid and to harmonize in their views We are led to believe that ALL desire the same thing.

It is therefore proposed that a General Meeting of the Friends of the Administration, who are in favor of the re-election of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS as President of the United States, should be held at Easton, at 12 o'clock, M. on Tuesday the 10th day of June next for the purpose of selecting the most fit and acceptable candidate as Elector to be recommended to the people of the District.

Our Fellow-Citizens of Caroline and the Upper District of Dorchester are earnestly invited to attend on that day, that a fixed and public opportunity may be had of conferring together and consulting the opinions of all, that meetings may be held in their respective counties where the Freemen in each may, in like manner express their sentiments and wishes. In so good and so just a cause as supporting a good Administration of our Government let us mutually aid and animate each other and act with becoming unanimity and exertion.

VOTERS IN TALBOT.

May 24. 3 (8)

THE ELEGANT STEAM-BOAT

MARYLAND.



On and after Tuesday the 27th day of May inst. this superb Boat will leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday, for Annapolis, Cambridge, and Easton at 6 o'clock in the morning, and returning leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore, at the same hour, until the 1st of October next, when she will start at 7 o'clock, and touch at Castle-Haven, instead of going to Cambridge.—Her route from Baltimore to Chestertown and back will continue the same as last year.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, CAPTAIN.

May 17—tf

printed in the State of Delaware.
stounding fact, that in that whole
there is not a clergyman, of any
in favor of the election of General
the General Conference of the
scopal Church, now in session, in
re are 197 members, including six
that highly respectable body of
number of the Crawford Messen-
there are but *seven* in favor of
on, and the remaining, *one hundred*
in favor of Mr. Adams—This, as
remarks, "*is no ordinary* sign of
Dem. Press.

KIND OF DOCUMENTS.
M. Johnson, mentioned in the
en from the New York American,
man who said that the Jackso-
ut down this administration, were
angels.
othe, (Ohio) Gazette, in comment-
abuse of franking, by members of
s, that 275 packages of the Tele-
counted in the Zanesville P. O.
y *one mail*, and franked by *one man*
f Kentucky. That is bad enough,
ance is more ridiculous, though
e illegal. "A large packet" says
er, "endorsed *public documents*, and
ol. R. M. Johnson, a Jackson Sen-
entucky, was lately discovered by
ster at the Lower Blue Licks, to
Gingham frock pattern, which the
sending home."—*Del. Jour.*

gistrate's Blanks
LE AT THIS OFFICE.